



# **AQuran Institute**

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أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 إِنَّا نَعُدُّ قَاعُودًا بِاللَّهِ بْنِ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِهَسْبِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 1: Huroof Mufriidāt (Individual Letters)

- The *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters) also known as the *Huroof Tahajji* are 29 in total.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters) according to the rules of *Tajweed* and *Qirā'at* with the Arabic tone and accent, avoid urdu pronunciation, for example DO NOT READ بے [Bay], تے [Tay], ئے [Thay], ہے [hay], خے [Khay], طوے [Toyein], ذوے [Dhzyein] instead recite them in the following way با [Baa], تا [Taa], ثا [Thaa], حا [haa], خا [Khaaw], طا [Taaw], ظا [Dhzaaw].
- From amongst these 29 letters, there are 7 that are always pronounced with a **full mouth** (i.e. deeply) in every state, this group of letters is known as the *Huroof Mustā'ilyah*, they are the following: ح, ط, ظ, ص, ض, ع, ق, when joined together, these letters are pronounced **خُصْنُ صَنْغِيْبٍ** [Khussa Daghtin Qizh].
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, و, م, ب, ف. Excluding these letters, do not let the lips move during recitation.

ا (أَلِف)	ب (بَاء)	ت (تَاء)	ث (ثَاء)	ج (جِيم)
ح (حَاء)	خ (خَاء)	د (دَال)	ذ (ذَال)	ر (رَاء)
ز (زَاء)	س (سَيْن)	ش (شَيْن)	ص (صَاد)	ض (ضَاد)
ط (طَاء)	ظ (ظَاء)	ع (عَيْن)	غ (غَيْن)	ف (فَاء)
ق (قَاء)	ك (كَاف)	ل (لَام)	م (مِيم)	ن (نُون)
و (وَاء)	ه (هَاء)	هَمْزَة (هَمْزَة)	ي (يَاء)	

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## LESSON NUMBER 2: Huroof Murakkabāt (Compound Letters)

- When 2 or more letters unite they form a *Murakkab* (Compound).
- Read each letter of the *Murakkab* (Compound) letters separately as you read the *Huroof Mufridāt* (Individual Letters).
- As before, make sure you pronounce the letters in the *Ma'rūf* manner i.e. with the Arabic tone and accent.
- When 2 or more letters are joined together and written, their form is changed. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted.
- The letters which are almost identical, when in the compound form, can be identified by the alterations in the number and position of the dots.

ا	لا	لا	با	نا	تا
يا	ثا	شا	سا	فا	قا
جا	خا	حا	عا	غا	صا
ضا	طا	ظا	ما	ها	كا
لب	كب	كت	كث	كف	طب
سل	شل	صل	ضل	فل	قل
عل	غل	كل	كن	طن	ظن

جد	خد	حد	عد	غد	خذ
خز	حر	بر	ير	طر	ظر
بم	نم	تم	يم	ثم	شم
لج	عج	حج	بج	بع	يغ
نص	فص	قض	يس	يس	تس
فق	تق	شق	سق	عق	حق
لك	فك	تك	كو	هو	مو
بي	ني	تي	يى	ؤ	ئى
بة	نة	تة	ية	عط	فظ
بلب	بهم	بعد	عبد	حمد	هلك
يهب	خطف	ثمن	حسن	فئة	سخط

خلق	فلق	علق	نصر	قتل	يلج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	جنت	سئل
قسط	صفت	شمس	خشى	غير	غبر
مطر	عشر	عسر	ظلل	شكر	بسم

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### LESSON NUMBER 3: Harakāt 2

- The plural form of *Harakat* is *Harakāt*. *Zabr* [ ٴ ], *Zer* [ ٴ ] and *Paish* [ ٴ ] are known as the *Harakāt*. The *Zabr* and *Paish* are found above the letter whereas the *Zer* is found below it.
- The letter which has a *Harakat* is known as *Mutaharrik*.
- The *Zabr* is pronounced by opening the mouth and raising the voice, the *Zer* is pronounced by dropping the tone of the voice and the *Paish* is pronounced by the rounding of the lips.
- Recite the *Harakāt* correctly (in the *Ma'rif* manner), without stretching them and without an incorrect shortening.
- If a *Harakat* or *Jazm* (sign of *Sukoon*) appears on an '*Alif*', then read it as '*Hamzah*' <sup>أ.آ.</sup>
- If the letter *ٴ* has a *Zabr* or *Paish* it is pronounced deeply. If the letter *ٴ* has a *Zer* it is pronounced delicately.

اُ	اِ	اَ	بِ	بَ	بُ
تِ	تَ	تُ	ثِ	ثَ	ثُ

<sup>2</sup> The plural of *Harakat* which is literally translated as "movement".

<sup>3</sup> *Zabr*, *Zer* and *Paish* are Urdu terms used in the subcontinent which replace the Arabic terms (for *Harakāt*) '*Fathah*', '*Kasrah*' and '*Dhammah*', respectively.



هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

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#### LESSON NUMBER 4

- Read this lesson without spelling (*Ravaa*).
- Take special care to pronounce the *Harakāt*.
- Create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط

ط

ط

ط

ط

ط

ذ

ذ

ذ

ذ

ذ

ذ

ظ

ظ

ظ

ظ

ظ

ظ

ص

ص

ص

ص

ص

ص

ض

ض

ض

ض

ض

ض

ق

ق

ق

ق

ق

ق

ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه
ع	ع	ع	م	م	م
غ	غ	غ	خ	خ	خ
م	م	م	ب	ب	ب
ف	ف	ف	و	و	و
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ج	ج	ج	ر	ر	ر
ي	ي	ي	ش	ش	ش

## يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and steadfast upon the *Sunnah*, keep reciting this all the time e.g. whilst sitting, walking etc.

### The 5 levels of Knowledge

- (1) Silence (2) To listen with attention  
 (3) To remember what you hear (4) Act upon what you have learnt (5) Pass on the knowledge you have learned to others.

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### LESSON NUMBER 5: Tanween

- Two *Zabr* [ ٴ ] , Two *Zer* [ ٴ ] and Two *Paish* [ ٴ ] are called *Tanween*<sup>4</sup>. Any letter with a *Tanween* is called a *Munawwan*.
- In reality, *Tanween* is *Noon Sâkinah*, which appears at the end of the word, it is for this reason that *Tanween* sounds like *Noon Sâkinah*, e.g. أُنْ = اُنْ = اُنْ = اُنْ.
- Spell out the examples of *Tanween* as follows: مِمِّم = مِمِّم two *Zabr* مِّنْ = مِمِّم two *Zer* مِّنْ = مِمِّم two *Paish*.
- Sometimes after two *Zabr* the letter *ا* or the letter *ي* is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

ط	ٴ	ٴ	ٴ	ت	تا
ذ	ٴ	ٴ	ذ	ز	زا
ث	ٴ	ٴ	ظ	ظ	ظا
ص	ٴ	ٴ	س	س	سا
ض	ٴ	ٴ	د	د	دى

<sup>4</sup> However each type has a specific name; in Arabic two *Zabr*, two *Zer* & two *Paish* are called *Fat-hatayn*, *Kasratayn* & *Dhammatayn*, respectively.

ك	ح	ق	ل	ا	م
و	ح	ق	ه	ه	م
ي	ع	و	ع	ع	م
ن	ع	و	خ	خ	م
ب	م	ا	ب	ب	م
و	ن	و	و	و	م
ر	ن	ن	ل	ل	م
ا	ج	ب	ر	ر	م
ث	ي	ي	ث	ث	م

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## LESSON NUMBER 6

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. **with spellings** and **without spelling**.
- Take special care to correctly pronounce the **Harakāt**, **Tanween** and all the letters particularly the **Huroof Musta'iyah** (the letters that are read deeply).
- Spell out the words as follows: مَلِكٌ كَأَفٍ مَلٍ لِ زَر لَامٍ مَمِيمٌ مَلِكٌ

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	إِبِلٍ
رُسُلٌ	صُحُفٌ	ثُلُثٌ	سُدُسٌ	حُرْمٌ	رُبْعٌ
حَمِدًا	خَطِفًا	مَلِكٍ	تَزِدُ	تَجِدُ	يَلِجُ
قُتِلَ	سُئِلَ	قُرِيَ	قَمَرٍ	كَبِيرٍ	حُشْرٍ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طُوى	قُدًى
مَسِدٍ	ثَنِينَ	سَخَطٍ	ظَلِيلٍ	فِئَةٍ	عُنُقٍ
نَفَرٌ	صَمَدٌ	غَضَبٌ	لَعِبٌ	أَذُنٌ	كُتُبٌ

دَرَجَةٌ   قَرْدَةٌ   عَلَقَةٌ   سَفْرَةٌ   شَجَرَةٌ   قَتْرَةٌ

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LESSON NUMBER 7: Huroof Maddah

- ▶ This sign ُ is known as the *Jazm*. A letter that has a *Jazm* is known as a *Sakin* letter.
- ▶ The *Sâkin* letter is read with the *Mutaharrrik* letter (letter with a *Harakat*) before it.
- ▶ There are 3 *Huroof Maddah*, they are: ي و ا.
- ▶ When there is a *Zabr* before the *Alif*, then the *Alif* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بَا. When there is a *Paish* before the *Wāo Sâkinah*, then the *Wāo* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بُو. When there is a *Zer* before the *Yaa Sâkinah*, then the *Yaa* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بَيُّ.
- ▶ Pronounce the *Huroof Maddah* by stretching them to the length of one *Alif* i.e. 2 *Harakāt*.
- ▶ Spell out the examples as follows: بَا، بَيُّ، زَا = zer يا تا = *zabr* بَا، بَيُّ، بُو = *paish* وَاوْ، زَا = *zabr* بَا، بَيُّ، بُو.

بَا	بُو	بَيُّ	تَا	تُو	تَيُّ
ثَا	ثُو	ثَيُّ	جَا	جُو	جَيُّ
حَا	حُو	حَيُّ	خَا	خُو	خَيُّ
دَا	دُو	دَيُّ	ذَا	ذُو	ذَيُّ
رَا	رُو	رَيُّ	زَا	زُو	زَيُّ
سَا	سُو	سَيُّ	شَا	شُو	شَيُّ

صَا	صُو	صِي	صَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	فَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
اُ	اُو	اِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

## يَا عَلِيمُ

Recite this 21 times (read *Durood Shareef* once before and after) then blow on some water, and drink on an empty stomach in the mornings (or give it to someone else to drink) for 40 days. *In'shaa-Allah* the memory (of the one who drinks the water) will be strengthened.

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### LESSON NUMBER 8: Khari Harakāt 5

- *Kharay Zabr* (ط), *Kharay Zer* (ث) and *Ultay Paish* (ظ) are known as the *Khari Harakāt*.
- The *Khari Harakāt* are considered to be equivalent to *Huroof Maddah*, it is for this reason that the *Khari Harakāt* are pronounced in the same way i.e they are stretched to the length of one *Alif* which is equal to 2 *Harakāt*.
- In this lesson, also create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ت	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك
ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه

ع	ع	ع	أ-ع	إ-ع	إ-ع
ع	ع	ع	خ	خ	خ
م	م	م	ب	ب	ب
ف	ف	ف	و	و	و
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ج	ج	ج	ر	ر	ر
ي	ي	ي	ش	ش	ش

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### LESSON NUMBER 9: *Huroof & Leen*

- There are 2 *Huroof Leen*: و and ي.
- When there is a *Zabr* before the *Wāo Sākinah*, then the *Wāo* becomes *Leen* e.g. **جُو**. When there is a *Zabr* before the *Ya Sākinah*, then the *Ya* becomes *Leen* e.g. **جِي**.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Leen* gently and correctly without stretching or exaggerated resonance (sudden pausing).
- Spell out the examples as follows: **جِي** zabr **يَا يَا = جِي**, **جُو** zabr **وَاوَا = جُو**.

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بُو	بِي	تُو	تِي	ثُو	ثِي
جُو	جِي	حُو	حِي	خُو	خِي
دُو	دِي	ذُو	ذِي	رُو	رِي
زُو	زِي	سُو	سِي	شُو	شِي
صُو	صِي	ضُو	ضِي	طُو	طِي
ظُو	ظِي	عُو	عِي	غُو	غِي
فُو	فِي	قُو	قِي	كُو	كِي
لُو	لِي	مُو	مِي	نُو	نِي
وُو	وِي	هُو	هِي	اُو	اِي
		يُو	يِي		

<sup>3</sup> "Khari Harakāf" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zabir/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

<sup>4</sup> The word "Huroof" here represents the Urdu plural form (i.e. more than one letter), in Arabic this term is Haraf-al-he (two letters of Leen)



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## LESSON NUMBER 10

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. with spellings and without spelling.
- This lesson combines all the previous lessons i.e. Harakāt, Tanween, Huroof Maddah, Khari Harakāt and Huroof Leen.
- Take special care to understand, recognise and apply all the rules, pronounce all the letters correctly especially the Huroof Musta'iyah (letters pronounced deeply).
- When spelling out the examples make sure you join every letter to the one before it e.g spell

out the word مَوْضِعٌ as follows: **م** وَ **و** وَ **ض** وَ **ع** Paish **م** = **مَوْضِعٌ** , **م** وَ **و** وَ **ض** وَ **ع** Paish **م** = **مَوْضِعٌ** .

قَالَ	كَانُوا	ذَلِكَ	هَذَا	صِرَاطٌ	قَالَ
لَهُ	نُوحِيهِ	فِيهِ	قَوْلٌ	سَوْفَ	لَهُ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ
رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَابًا
صَلَاةً	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامَهُ	خِتَهُ

لَوْحٍ حَوْلِ دِينِ بَشِيرٍ قَوْمِهِ هَدَيْنَا

بَيْنَنَا زَاهِدِينَ رَاكِعُونَ عِيسَى مُوسَى صُدُورِ

أَوَى قَوْلًا قَوْمًا مِيقَاتًا مُنِيرًا شَيْءٍ

شَيْئًا هَرُونَ سُلَيْمَانَ شُهُودٌ قُعُودٌ وَدُودٌ

يَوْمَئِذٍ مَوْعِدًا كَرِيمٍ وَكِيلٍ نُورِهِ أَرَأَيْتَ

أَفْرَأَيْتَ مَوْعِظَةً مَوْضُوعَةً مَوْءَدَةً سَمِيعٌ عَزِيزٌ

يَدِيهِ حَيْثُ غَيْبُ سَمَوَاتٍ كَلِمَاتٍ لَشَيْءٍ

قُرَيْشٍ بَابِتْنَا مَهْدًا عِلْمٌ كِتَابٌ سَلَامٌ

أَوْذِينَا أَوْتِينَا أَوْحَيْنَا نُوحِيهَا التَّوْنِي أَمْوَابِي

تُدِيرُونَهَا فَلَاتَمِيلُوا مَاخَلَقْتُونِي فَلَاتُؤْمِنُونِي وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 11: Sukoon (Jazm)

- As you have already learnt, this sign ( ُ ) is known as the *Jazm*, a letter with a *Jazm* is described as *Sākin* (a motionless letter).
- The letter with a *Jazm* is read with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it.
- Always pronounce the *Hamzah Sākinah* ( ء . ا ) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ح , ط , ب , ج , د , when joined together these are pronounced as قَطْبٌ
- The meaning of the word *Qalqalah* is movement, there must be movement and motion (within the *Makhraj*) when pronouncing these letters so that the sound echoes.
- When the *Huroof Qalqalah* are *Sākin* (i.e. have a *Jazm* on them) **make sure the echo in the sound is clear.**
- In this lesson ensure you take special care when pronouncing the *Huroof Qalqalah* and the *Hamzah Sākinah* (the letter *Alif* that has a *Jazm*), and also take special care to distinguish between the letters that sound similar.

أُط	إُط	أُط	أُتْ	إُتْ	أُتْ
أُذْ	إُذْ	أُذْ	أُزْ	إُزْ	أُزْ
أُثْ	إُثْ	أُثْ	أُظْ	إُظْ	أُظْ
أُصْ	إُصْ	أُصْ	أُسْ	إُسْ	أُسْ
أُضْ	إُضْ	أُضْ	أُدْ	إُدْ	أُدْ

أُكْ	إُكْ	أُكْ	أُكْ	إِكْ	أِكْ
أُحْ	إُحْ	أُحْ	أُهِ	إُهِ	أُهِ
أُعْ	إُعْ	أُعْ	أُعْ	إُعْ	أُعْ
أُغْ	إُغْ	أُغْ	أُخْ	إُخْ	أُخْ
أُمْ	إُمْ	أُمْ	أُبْ	إُبْ	أُبْ
أُفْ	إُفْ	أُفْ	أُوْ		أُوْ
أُنْ	إُنْ	أُنْ	أُلْ	إِلْ	أُلْ
أُجْ	إُجْ	أُجْ	أُرْ	إُرْ	أُرْ
	أِيْ	أَيْ	أُشْ	إُشْ	أُشْ

PRACTISE

قُلْ    إِنَّ    عَنْ    مَنْ    بَلْ

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لَمْ	كَمْ	هَمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَظِرٌ	فَاعْفِرْ	أَعِينُ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجْرَةٌ	نُطْفَةٌ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَافْرُقْ
يُقْرِضُ	يُعْنِي	تَجْرِي	جَمَعًا	فَتَحْهُ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانُ	كَاسًا	بِسْ	يَشَا	نَشَا
إِثْمٌ	يَبْحَثُ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشَدُّ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرْتُ	نُشِرْتُ	أَحْضَرْتُ
طَهَسْتُ	فُرِجْتُ	نُسِفْتُ	يُظْلَمُونَ	يُظْهَرُ
إِصِيرُ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالَهُمْ	أَعْمَالَكُمْ	أَيْدِيَهُمْ	يَسْتَبْدِلُ	يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

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 إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

## LESSON NUMBER 12: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Izhār and Ikhfā)

- The Noon Sākinah and Tanween have 4 Rules: (1) *Izhār* (2) *Ikhfā* (3) *Idghām* (4) *Iqlāb*.
- (1) *Izhār*: If any letter from the *Huroof Halqiyyah* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Izhār* will be done i.e. the sound of the Noon will be clear. (Nasalisation (*ghunna*) will not take place when reading the Noon Sākinah or Tanween) The *Huroof Halqiyyah* are 6 and they are: ح, ع, هـ, خ, ج, د.
- (2) *Ikhfā*: If any letter from the *Huroof Ikhfā* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Ikhfā* will be done i.e. one would read the Noon Sākinah or Tanween with Nasalization (*ghunna*). The *Huroof Ikhfā* are 15 and they are: ق, ف, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ر, ج, ث, ت, ك.
- **Note**: The rulings for *Idghām* and *Iqlāb* have been described in Lesson 14.

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مِنْ أَجَلٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ عَلِقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ غَفُورٍ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	فَمَنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ
مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ
مَنْ سَفِهَهُ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مِنْ صَلَاحٍ	إِنْ ضَلَلْتِ
مِنْ طِينٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مِنْ قَبْلِ
مِنْ كِتَابٍ	يَنْوُونَ	مِنْهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ

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وَانْحَرُ فَسَيُغْضُونَ وَالْمُنْحِقَةُ أَنْتَ

تَنْسُونَ نُنَشِّرُهَا يَنْصُرُونَ مَنْصُودٍ

يُطَقُونَ أَنْظِرْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ يَنْقُضُونَ

مِنْكُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

بَلَدًا أَمِنًا قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا شَهَابٌ ثَابِتٌ

نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ خَلْقٌ جَدِيدٌ

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ كَأَسَادِهَا قَابًا بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ سِرَاعًا ذَلِكَ يَتَّبِعُ ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ

خُلِقَ عَظِيمٌ صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا

قَرَضًا حَسَنًا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ

مُلِقٌ حَسَابِيَهُ بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

تَوْمًا غَيْرِكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَدَا بَابًا ضَعْفًا

قَلِيلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَهْوَتٍ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلِيمٌ خَيْرٌ

نَفْسٍ ظَلَمَتْ

سَحَابٌ ظَلَمْتُ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرِ

ثَنَّا قَلِيلًا

سُئِلَ وَجَابًا

تَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ

فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ

يَا سَمِيعُ

One who reads this 100 times daily without talking during recitation, and then performs a Du'ā (supplication) *In'shaa-Allah* his supplication will be answered.



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 إِنَّمَا نَعْبُدُكَ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشُّعْبَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 13: Tashdeed

- This curved sign "ط" is known as *Tashdeed*. A letter with a *Tashdeed* mark is known as a *Mushaddad* letter.
- Read the *Mushaddad* letter twice. It will first be read while being joined with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it, and then it will be read, with a slight pause, with its own *Harakat*.
- *Ghunnah* is always done in the *Noon Mushaddadah* and the *Meem Mushaddadah*. The meaning of *Ghunnah* is to take the sound into the nose i.e. Nasalisation, the duration of the *Ghunnah* is equal to the length of one *Alif*.
- When a letter from the *Huroof Qalqalah* is *Mushaddad*, pronounce the letter with extra stress and an emphasised echo.
- If the first letter is *Mutaharrik*, the second *Sākin* and the third *Mushaddad*, then in most cases (not all) the *Sākin* letter is not read and the *Mutaharrik* letter is joined with the *Mushaddad* letter, e.g. عِبْتُمْ will be read as عِبْتُمْ.
- In this lesson in addition to exercising the *Tashdeed*, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

أَطَّ	إَطَّ	عَطَّ	أُتَّ	إُتَّ	عُتَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	عَزَّ	أُزَّ	إُزَّ	عُزَّ
أَطَّ	إَطَّ	عَطَّ	أُطَّ	إُطَّ	عُطَّ
أَصَّ	إَصَّ	عَصَّ	أُصَّ	إُصَّ	عُصَّ
أَضَّ	إَضَّ	عَضَّ	أُضَّ	إُضَّ	عُضَّ
أَكَّ	إَكَّ	عَكَّ	أُكَّ	إُكَّ	عُكَّ

أَهَّ	إَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ
أَعَّ	إَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ
أَبَّ	إَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ
أَوَّ	إَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ
أَلَّ	إَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ
أَشَّ	إَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ
رَبَّ	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	ثُمَّ	وَلَهَا	حَبَّبَ	أَحَبَّ
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	الثَّاقِبِ	بِثَجَاجًا	فِي الصَّحِّحِ	شَخَّ
مُسْفَحَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	الدَّرَجَاتِ	مِن الدَّمْعِ	وَالذِّكْرَيْنِ
الرَّحْمَنِ	نَزَلَ	فَسَنِّيئِرُهُ	وَالشَّمْسِ	نَقَضَ	وَالصَّالِحِينَ
فَضَلْنَا	وَالصُّحَى	وَالظُّورِ	وَالظَّيْرِ	الطَّلَاقِ	وَالظَّاهِرِ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعِرَتْ	يُوفَى	حُقِّتْ	حَقٌّ	رَكِبَكَ
وَالذِّينِ	مِمَّا	أُمَّتِ	فَأُمَّهُ	مُسَمَّى	جَدَّتِ

يَذَكَّرُ	سُيِّرَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةٌ	كُوِّرَتْ	وَالنَّجْمِ	وَالنَّشِطِ
يَسْتَعْمُونَ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	مُدَّثِرُ	مُزْمَلُ	ذُرِّيَّتِهِ	لِيَذَّابِرُوا
شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مِنَ الظَّالِمَاتِ	يَزَكِّي	عَلِيُونَ
بَسَطَتْ	أَحَطْتُ	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ	يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ	قَدَّتَيْنِ	مَخْلُوقَكُمْ
إِذْ ذَهَبَ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ ظَلَمُوا	عَبَدْتُمْ	قَدَّتَيْنِ	مَخْلُوقَكُمْ

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 أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُودٍ بِاللَّوِيِّ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 14: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Idghām and Iqlāb)

- (3) **Idghām**: If any letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* is found after a *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then *Idghām* will be done, without *Ghunnah* (Nasalisation) in the letters 'ر' and 'ل' and with *Ghunnah* in the remaining 4 letters. The *Huroof Yarmalūn* are 6 and they are: ن، و، ل، م، ر، ی.
- (4) **Iqlāb**: If the letter ب is found after the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then perform *Iqlāb* i.e. change the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween* into a *Meem* and perform *Ikhfā* (pronounce it with Nasalization).
- Spell out the examples of *Idghām* as follows: **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** = **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zabr **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zabr  
**مَنْ يَأْتِي** = **مَنْ يَأْتِي** paish **مَنْ يَأْتِي** = **مَنْ يَأْتِي** paish .
- Spell out the examples of *Iqlāb as follows: **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** = **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zer **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zabr  
**يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** = **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zer **يَا مَنْ يَأْتِي** zabr .*

مَنْ يَأْتِي

مَنْ يَوْمٍ

مَنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مِنْ نُظْفَةٍ

مِنْ نَصِيرٍ

مِنْ مَثَلِهِ

مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ

يَكُنْ لَهُ

مِنْ لَدُنْهُ

مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ

مِنْ رَبِّكَ

وَجُودًا يَوْمَئِذٍ

هُدًى وَذِكْرَى

رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى

كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ

خَلَقَ نَعِيمًا

حِطَّةً تَنْفِرُكُمْ

سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا

بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ

وَيَلِ لِكُلِّ

مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا

رَأَوْفٌ رَحِيمٌ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

لِيُنَبِّذَنَّ

أَنْبَاهَهُمْ

مِنْ بَقَائِهَا

مِنْ بَعْدِ

كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ

جَنَّةٍ بَرُورَةٍ

خَيْرًا أَبْصِيرًا

قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

صَفْرًا بَكْرًا

حَلًّا بِهَذَا

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 15: The rules of Meem Sākinah

- The Meem Sākinah has 3 rules: (1) *Idghām Shafawi* (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi* (3) *Izhār Shafawi*.
- (1) *Idghām Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah another Meem appears, then *Idghām Shafawi* (with Ghunnah) will be done within the Meem Sākinah.
- (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, the letter ب appears, then *Ikhfā Shafawi* (Ghunnah) will take place within the Meem Sākinah.
- (3) *Izhār Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, any letter, excluding the letters ب or م, appears, then *Izhār Shafawi* will take place within the Meem Sākinah, i.e. here nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done.

هُمْ فِيهَا	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	الْمَرَّةَ	أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ
أَمْضَى	تَاتِيهِمْ بَايَاتِي	وَالْأَمْرُ	وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ
وَأَمْطَرْنَا	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	الَّتِي كُفِّرْتُمْ مِنْ كِتَابِ
الْمَنْشُوحِ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	لَكُمْ دِينِكُمْ	فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ
أَمْ صَبْرْنَا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ	بَعْضُكُمْ بَعْضٍ	ذَلِكَ قَوْلُكُمْ	لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على سيد المرسلين  
أنا بعد فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم ط بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ط

### LESSON NUMBER 16: *Tafkheem and Tarqeeq*

- The meaning of *Tafkheem* is to pronounce the letter **deeply**, and the meaning of *Tarqeeq* is to pronounce the letter **with delicacy** (the opposite of *Tafkheem*).
- The 3 letters **ا**, **ل** and **ر** are sometimes read deeply and in some cases are read lightly.
- **Alif**: The *Alif* will be read with a full mouth if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced deeply, and the *Alif* will be read with delicacy when preceded by a letter that is pronounced lightly.
- **Laam**: If the letter before the *Laam* of the *Ism-ul-Jalālat* i.e. the word **الله** (Almighty) has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*, then the *Laam* will be pronounced with *tafkheem*, and if the letter before the *Laam* in the word **الله** (Almighty) has a *Zer*, then it will be pronounced with *tarqeeq*.
- With the exception of the *Laam* in the word **الله** (Almighty), pronounce every other *Laam* lightly.
- **The states in which the letter ر is pronounced deeply.**
  - When the *Raa* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
  - When the *Raa* has two *Zabr* or two *Paish*.
  - When the *Raa* has a *Khara Zab* or an *Ulta Paish*.
  - When the letter before a *Raa Sākinah* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
  - When there is an *Āridhī Zer* (Temporary *Zer*) before the *Raa Sākinah*.

- When there is a Zer in the preceding word <sup>7</sup> (before the Raa Sākinah)
- When after a Raa Sākinah, any letter from the Huroof Musta'iyah appears in the same word.

➤ **The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly:**

- When there is a Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the Raa.
- When there is an Aslī Zer (Original Zer) before the Raa Sākinah in the same word.
- When there is a Yaa Sākinah before the Raa Sākinah.

➤ **Temporary Harakat:** In the Holy Qur'an there are some words that begin with the letter Alif, which do not have any Harakat, so whichever Harakat you apply will be temporary e.g. in the word ارجع<sup>٧</sup> the Zer is Temporary.

مَفَازًا	مَالًا	كَانَ	سِرَاجًا	صِرَاطَ	قَالَ
طَعَامٍ	غَاسِقِي	عَابِدٌ	خَالِدًا	تَابُوا	طَالِبٌ
مِنَ اللَّهِ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	فَاللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	اللَّهُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَاةً	عَلَى	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	مَاوَلَهُمْ	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ
أَجْرٌ	أَجْرًا	أَكْثَرُ	رُزِقُوا	الْمَرْتَر	رَجُلٌ
إِرْجِعْ	يُرْزِقُونَ	تُرْجِعُونَ	أَمْ صَبْرًا	عَرَشُ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنْ أَرْتَبْتُمْ	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ ارْحَمَهُمَا	ارْكَبُوا	ارْجِعِي	ارْجِعُوا
وَالنَّهَارِ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	كُلِّ فِرْقِي	أَمْ ارْتَابُوا
نَذِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ	قُمْ فَانذِرْ	فَاصْبِرْ	أَمْرٌ	رِجَالٌ

<sup>7</sup> i.e. the Zer comes before the Raa Sākinah but not in the same word (it is under the last letter of the previous word).

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَنَا نَعْدُ فَاغْوُذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 17: Maddāt ۞

- The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are 2 causes for Madd: (1) Hamzah (ح) (2) Sukoon (◌ْ).
- There are 6 types of Madd:
  - (1) Muttasil (2) Munfasil (3) Lāzim (4) Leen-Lāzim
  - (5) Āridh (6) Leen-Āridh
- (1) **Madd Muttasil**: If after a letter of Maddah, the letter Hamzah appears in the same word, then Madd Muttasil will occur, e.g. حَمَلَةٌ.
- (2) **Madd Munfasil**: If after a letter of Maddah, the letter Hamzah appears in the next word, then Madd Munfasil will occur, e.g. فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ.
- When reading the Madd Muttasil and the Madd Munfasil, stretch until 2, 2½ or 4 Alifs' length.
- (3) **Madd Lazim**: If after a letter of Maddah, a Sukoon Asli (◌ْ ◌ْ) appears, then Madd Lazim will occur, e.g. جَانٌّ .
- (4) **Madd Leen-Lāzim**: If after a letter of Leen, a Sukoon Asli (◌ْ ◌ْ) appears, then Madd Leen-Lāzim will occur, e.g. عَيْنٌ .
- When reading the Madd Lāzim and the Madd Leen-Lāzim, stretch until 3, 4 or 5 Alifs' length.
- (5) **Madd Āridh**: If after a letter of Maddah, a Sukoon Āridh appears (i.e. a letter becomes Sākin due to Waqf (having to pause)), then Madd Āridh will take place, e.g. مُسَلِّمُونَ.
- (6) **Madd Leen-Āridh**: If after a letter of Leen, a Sukoon Āridh appears (i.e. a letter becomes Sākin due to Waqf), then Madd Leen-Āridh will take place, e.g. شَقَاتِينَ .
- When reading the Madd Āridh and the Madd Leen-Āridh, stretch until 3 Alifs' length.
- Spell out the examples of the Maddāt as follows: جَائِمٌ = Zer جِي Zabr هزِه , جِي Zer جَائِمٌ = هَآلًا = لاَ two Zabr لَمْ هَآلًا لَمْ هَآلًا لَمْ آيْ هَآلًا = هَآلًا جَائِمٌ = هَآلًا .

جَاءَ	جَائِمٌ	وَالْحَمْدُ	سَيِّئَاتٍ	أُولَآئِكَ	حَدَائِقَ
قُدْرَةٌ	أُولِيَآءَ	بِمَا أَنْزَلَ	قَالُوا آمَنَّا	يَأْرِضُ	هَؤُلَاءِ

\* The common Arabic plural form of Madd found in books of Tajweed is "Mudood"

يَبَيِّنُ إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَالًّا	ذَابَّةً	السِّنِّ	الذَّاكِرِينَ
جَانُّ	مُدَّهَامَتِينَ	أَتَّحِجُّونِي	كَافَّةً	الْحَاقَّةُ
حَاجُّوكَ	وَحَاجَّةً	تُخَضُّونَ	يُحَادِّثُونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَّاسًا
يَأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	خَوْفٍ	قُرَيْشٍ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَنَا نَعُدُّ قَاعُودًا بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشُّنِطِيِّينَ الرَّجِيمِينَ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 18: Huroof Muqatta'at

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- The *Huroof Muqatta'at* appear at the beginning of some of the *Surahs* of the Holy Qur'an.
- Read these letters separately, stretch them according to the defined length, and also perform nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) when *Ikhfā* and *Idghām* occur.
- There are 2 ways to read **الْقَوْلِ اللَّهُ**: (1) *Wasl* (joining) **أَيْفَ لَامٍ وَيَمِيمٍ اللَّهُ**, (2) *Waqf* (pausing) **أَيْفَ لَامٍ وَيَمِيمٍ اللَّهُ**.

طه طَاهَا	ن نُونٌ	ق قَافٌ	ص صَادٌ
الر أَيْفَ لَامٍ رَا	ح حَامِيمٌ	طس طَاسِيْنٌ	يس يَاسِيْنٌ
عسق عَيْنِ سِيْنٍ قَافٌ	ح حَامِيمٌ	المز أَيْفَ لَامٍ وَيَمِيمٍ رَا	الم أَيْفَ لَامٍ وَيَمِيمٌ

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كَهَيِّعَصَ  
كَافَ هَيَّا عَيْنَ صَاةٍ

الْعَمَّ اللهُ  
أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيمٌ أَلِفٌ

الْبَصَّ  
أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيمٌ صَاةٍ

طَسَمَّ  
طَا سَيِّنٌ مِيمٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَاغْمُذُ بِاللَّهُ مِنَ الشُّبُهَاتِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّؤُوفِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

### LESSON NUMBER 19: Za-id Alif (أ)

- On some words of the Holy Qur'an, there is a circle (•) on the Alif, this type of Alif is known as a 'Za-id Alif', one should not pronounce this.

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ

پ ۰۳ . ال عمران (۵۹)

أَفَأَيْنَ مَتَّ

پ ۱۶ . الانبياء (۳۳)

أَفَأَيْنَ مَاتَ

پ ۰۳ . ال عمران (۳۳)

أَنَا

(برک)

مَلَأِيهِ

(برک)

لِكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ

پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۳۸)

لِشَايِ

پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۳۳)

لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ

پ ۲۳ . الضمّت (۱۸)

لَا أَنْتُمْ

پ ۲۸ . العنبر (۱۳)

لَا أَذْبَحْتَهُ

پ ۱۹ . النمل (۲۱)

وَلَا أَوْصَعُوا

پ ۱۰ . التوبة (۳۷)

أَنْ تَبُوءَا

پ ۶ . المائدہ (۲۹)

وَتَبُودَا

پ ۱۹ . الفرقان (۳۸)

تَبُودَا

پ ۲۰ . العنکبوت (۳۸)  
پ ۲۷ . النجم (۵۱)

وَمَلَأْتَهُمْ

پ ۱۱ . یونس (۸۳)

مِنْ نَبَأِي

پ ۷ . الانعام (۳۳)

لِيَذُبُوا فِي

پ ۲۱ . الروم (۲۹)

لَنْ نَدْعُوَا

پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۱۳)

لِتَتَلَّوَا

پ ۱۳ . الرعد (۳۰)

إِنْ كُودَا

پ ۱۲ . هود (۱۸)

قَوَارِيرَا

پ ۲۹ . الدهر (۱۱)

سَلْسِلَا

پ ۲۹ . الدهر (۳)

وَتَبَلَّوَا

پ ۲۶ . محمد (۳۱)

لِيَبْلُوَا

پ ۲۶ . محمد (۳)

- In the six words below, **do not pronounce the Alif with this sign ("o")** during **Wasl** (continuous recitation) but **do pronounce it** when performing **Waqf** (pause).

أَنَا  
(بركة)

قَوَارِيذًا (بهاء)  
٢٩ . المعمر ١٥

السَّبِيلَا  
٢٤ . الاحزاب ٢٤

الرَّسُولَا  
٢٤ . الاحزاب ١١

الظُّنُونَا  
٢١ . الاحزاب ١٠

لِكِنَّا  
١٥ . الكهف ٣٨

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ بِ

## LESSON NUMBER 20: Miscellaneous Rules

- **Izhār Mutlaq:** In the following 4 words, a letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* appears after a *Noon Sākinah* in the **same** word. *Ighām* will not take place, instead *Izhār Mutlaq* will occur - nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) will not take place.

قِنَوَانٌ

صِنَوَانٌ

بُنْيَانٌ

دُنْيَا

- **Saktah:** To stop the sound momentarily and then to continue reading ahead without breaking the breath, is called *Saktah* i.e. the sound should stop whilst one holds the same breath. *Saktah* is *wajib* (necessary) in the following 4 examples:

عَوَجًا قِيَمًا  
١٥ . الكهف ١

مِنْ مَرْقِدَانِ هَذَا  
٢٣ . يس ٥٢

كَلَابِلٌ رَانَ  
٣٠ . المطففين ١٣

رَقِيْلٌ مِّن رَّقِيْلٍ رَاقٍ  
٢٩ . الفيلة ٢٤

- **ص** : In the Holy Qur'an, there are four words which contain the letter **ص** but a small letter **س** is also written with it, the details of how to pronounce these words are as follows: In example (1) and (2) only read the **ص**, in example (3) it is permissible to read both **ص** and **س** and in example (4) only read the **ص**.

بِمَصِيْرٍ  
٣٠ . الغاشية ١٢

أَمْهُمْ الْمَصِيْرُونَ  
٢٤ . الطور ٢٤

بَصِيْطَةٌ  
٨ . الاعراف ٢٩

يَبْصِيْطُ  
٢ . البقرة ٢٣٥